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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1983

Annual Reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are submitted by States Parties to the international drug control treaties pursuant to article 18, paragraph 1(a) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. A number of States non-Parties co-operate by voluntarily submitting Annual Reports.

The present document is based on data provided by States both Parties and non-Parties to the relevant treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or any authority, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.

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Introduction

1. This summary covers 97 annual reports for 1983 on the working of the international drug control treaties received by the Secretariat by 10 October 1984. Such annual reports are submitted to the Secretary-General both by States parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, in compliance with their treaty obligations, and also by States non-parties to those conventions, which submit them on a voluntary basis. Data in this summary are taken from Part A (Chapters I-VI) of the annual report questionnaire which deals with legislative and administrative action taken at the national level to implement the international drug control conventions as well as social, legal and general control measures applied to further the aims of those conventions. The reports under review were received from the following countries and territories (countries which voluntarily submitted a report are indicated by an asterisk):

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
*Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Bulgaria
Burma
Cameroon
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
*Djibouti
Egypt
*El Salvador
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Fiji
Finland
French Polynesia
German Democratic Republic
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macao
Madagascar
Malaysia
*Maldives
*Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Montserrat
Morocco
*Mozambique
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norfold Island
Norway
*Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
St. Helena
Singapore

South Africa	Turkey	United States of America
Spain	Turks and Caicos Islands	Venezuela
Sweden	*Tuvalu	*Yemen Arab Republic
Switzerland	United Kingdom of	Yugoslavia
Thailand	Great Britain and	Zambia
Togo	Northern Ireland	
Tonga	Union of Soviet	
Tunisia	Socialist Republics	

2. All the countries and territories which had not filed a report for 1983 by 10 October 1984 have been requested to do so. The following 37 States parties to the 1961 and/or 1971 Conventions had not yet reported by that date:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Zaire.

3. The chapters of this summary are arranged to correspond to the chapter headings in Part A of the latest annual reports questionnaire (E/NR.FORM/1983). Attention is drawn to the fact that the absence of a country or territory in any given list does not necessarily imply that the country or territory should not figure in that list but merely that no official data was available.

4. The following short forms are used in the present summary:

1961 Convention for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961.

1971 Convention for the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971.

1972 Protocol for the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972.

Commission for Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council.

I. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

5. During 1983 several countries reported on progress made towards becoming a Party to the 1961 Convention (Malta), to the 1971 Convention (Austria, Canada, Ivory Coast, Japan, Singapore and the United Kingdom), and to the 1972 Protocol (Belgium and the Netherlands). For complete data on adherence to date, it is necessary to refer to the most recent edition of the document entitled "Multilateral Treaties Deposited With The Secretary-General". 1/

II. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

6. New laws and regulations relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances were reported as having been enacted during 1983 by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, India, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

7. The texts of the legislation referred to in the above paragraph will appear in the United Nations E/NL document series in due course. Appropriate steps have been taken by the Secretariat to obtain those texts which were not submitted with the annual report as required.

8. Morocco reported the conclusion at Riyadh on 6 April 1983 of the Arab Convention on Judiciary Co-operation.

9. Bilateral treaties which include drug offences as extraditable offences were reported concluded between Costa Rica and the United States of America; Czechoslovakia and the USSR; Czechoslovakia and Cyprus; Czechoslovakia and Greece; Czechoslovakia and Algeria; Hungary and Turkey; Hungary and Bulgaria; Hungary and Cyprus; Italy and the United States of America; Morocco and the United States of America; the Netherlands and the United States of America; Poland and Morocco (in all of the above cases, the second country listed did not report on the conclusion of the treaty in question).

10. Drug offences were reported as extraditable offences under existing national extradition law by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, French Polynesia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montserrat, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norfolk Island, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

11. With respect to provisions of the extradition laws referred to in paragraph 10, the following restrictions or exceptions are reported by the countries and territories listed below:

Austria. Only offences that are punishable by at least 12 months imprisonment are extraditable, unless the contrary is provided in an extradition treaty.

Bulgaria. Drug offences are extraditable except those committed in Bulgaria.

Canada. The Extradition Act does not include drug offences as an extraditable offence. When a bilateral treaty, concluded by Canada, schedules drug offences as extraditable, however, such a treaty would prevail over the Extradition Act.

Czechoslovakia. Extradition will be considered if the offender is not a Czechoslovakian national, and the drug offence is a criminal act under the law of both States. Otherwise, the offender is liable to punishment under Czechoslovak laws.

Finland. Drug offences are extraditable only if they can be characterized as aggravated offences.

Hong Kong. The offence must concern one of the substances listed in the first schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

India. The Extradition Act, 1962, makes smuggling of any narcotic substance an extraditable offence. Normally, extradition is granted in accordance with an extradition treaty in existence with a foreign Government. Extradition is possible, however, even in the absence of an extradition treaty, provided reciprocity is assured.

Italy. The applicable restrictions are provided in the bilateral treaty of extradition and concern the type of infraction and the relevant penalties.

Japan. Extradition shall not be granted when the offence is not punishable by the laws of both countries (requesting and requested countries) or when it is punishable by death, by life imprisonment or by more than three years imprisonment.

Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein nationals are not extradited.

Netherlands. The possession of 30 grammes or less of hashish is not a felony but a misdemeanour and therefore not an extraditable offence.

Norway. There is no extradition of Norwegian citizens; extradition may also be refused for humanitarian reasons.

Portugal. Extradition will be granted according to the provisions of law-decree 437/75.

Sweden. In minor cases, when the offender cannot be condemned to prison according to Swedish law, the offence is extraditable only if extradition is requested at the same time for a more serious offence.

Tuvalu. Extraditable offences are only those punishable by at least twelve months emprisonment.

United Kingdom. While there are no specific exclusions, in practice, the unlawful importation and exportation of drugs are now regarded as extradition crimes. The legal issue has not yet been tested before the higher courts.

United States of America. The offence must be a felony (i.e. sentence in excess of one year upon conviction).

12. The following countries and territories reported that drug offences were not extraditable offences under existing national extradition law: Bangladesh, Burma, Christmas Island, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq, Macao, Mozambique, Netherlands Antilles, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Tonga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen Arab Republic and Zambia. Hong Kong stated that if the offender's return is requested from or by a Commonwealth country, the United Kingdom Fugitive Offenders Legislation applies; between Hong Kong and a non-Commonwealth country, no treaty is required but reciprocity remains a prerequisite. The United Kingdom explained that reciprocity need not be assured, but, in practice, the extradition treaties to which it is a Party embody the principle of reciprocity.

13. According to the reports received, extradition can be granted in the following countries and territories:

(1) in the absence of an extradition treaty,
(2) only if so provided by an extradition treaty,
(3) only if reciprocity is assured.

In some instances, responses were made in all three categories. These have been recorded as received by the Secretariat.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Algeria		x	
Argentina	x		x
Australia	x		x
Austria	x		
Bahrain		x	
Bangladesh 2/		x	x
Barbados	x		
Belgium		x	x
Brazil	x		
British Virgin Islands		x	
Bulgaria	x	x	x
Cameroon	x	x	x
Canada		x	x
Cayman Islands		x	x
Chile	x		x
Christmas Island	x		x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	x		x
Colombia		x	
Costa Rica	x		x
Cyprus		x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Czechoslovakia		x	x
Denmark	x		
Djibouti		x	
Egypt	x	x	x
El Salvador		x	
Fiji		x	
Finland	x		
French Polynesia	x		
German Democratic Republic	x		x
Ghana		x	
Greece	x	x	x
Guatemala		x	x
Haiti	x		
Honduras		x	x
Hong Kong		x	x
Hungary			x
India	x		x
Iraq	x		
Ireland		x	x
Italy	x 3/	x 4/	
Ivory Coast		x	
Japan	x		
Kuwait 2/			x
Liechtenstein	x		x
Luxembourg	x		
Madagascar	x		
Malaysia	x		
Maldives	x		
Malta		x	
Mauritius		x	x
Monaco	x		
Montserrat		x	x
Morocco			x
Netherlands		x	
New Zealand		x	x
Nigeria		x	x
Norway	x		

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Pakistan		x	
Panama		x	x
Peru		x	
Philippines		x	x
Poland		x	x
Portugal	x		
Romania	x	x	x
Singapore		x	x
South Africa	x		
Spain	x		
Sweden	x		
Switzerland			x
Thailand	x	x	
Togo	x		
Tunisia	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x
Turks and Caicos Islands		x	
Tuvalu	x		
United Kingdom		x	
United States of America		x	
Yemen Arab Republic		x	

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

14. The following countries and territories reported the existence of a central body which co-ordinates government policy and action in matters concerning narcotic drugs (ND) and psychotropic substances (PS):

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Argentina	x	x
Australia	x	x
Austria	x	x
Brazil	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x
Burma	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Canada	x	x
Chile	x	x
Christmas Island	x	x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	x	x
Colombia		x
Costa Rica	x	x
Cyprus	x	x
Czechoslovakia		x
Denmark		x
Ethiopia	x	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	x	x
Finland	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x
Ghana		x
Greece	x	x
Guatemala	x	x
Guyana	x	x
Haiti		x
Honduras	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x
Iceland		x
India	x	x
Iraq	x	x
Ireland	x	x
Italy	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x
Japan	x	x
Luxembourg	x	
Macao	x	x
Madagascar	x	x
Malaysia	x	x
Maldives	x	x
Malta	x	x
Monaco	x	x
Morocco	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND	PS
Netherlands	x	x
New Zealand	x	x
Nigeria	x	x
Norfolk Island	x	x
Norway	x	x
Oman	x	x
Pakistan	x	x
Panama	x	x
Peru	x	x
Philippines	x	x
Portugal	x	x
Romania	x	x
Rwanda	x	x
Singapore	x	x
South Africa	x	x
Spain	x	x
Sweden	x	x
Switzerland	x	
Thailand	x	x
Togo	x	x
Turkey	x	x
Turks and Caicos Islands		x
Tuvalu	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x
United States of America	x	x
Venezuela	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x
Zambia	x	x

15. The following countries and territories reported that no central body co-ordinating policy and action concerning narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances exists: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, British Virgin Islands, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Colombia (for narcotic drugs), Czechoslovakia (for narcotic drugs), Denmark (for narcotic drugs), Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia (for psychotropic substances), Fiji, Ghana (for narcotic drugs), Haiti (for narcotic drugs), Hungary, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Mozambique, Netherlands Antilles, Poland, Republic of Korea, St. Helena, Tonga, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands (for narcotic drugs) and Yemen Arab Republic.

16. The following administrative arrangements, made with respect to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances during 1983 by the Governments listed below, may be of special interest to the international community:

Australia. In Queensland all dispensed prescriptions for dangerous drugs have, for many years, been forwarded to the Queensland Department of Health. Since 1 December 1983, the prescriptions are coded and entered into a computer on-line system. The system provides Daily Highlight Reports, Exception Reports and Batch Reports as well as the facility to display the information requested. The system allows monitoring of the movement of dangerous drugs at retail level and has the ability to detect abnormal behaviour of prescribers, pharmacists and patients. South Australia intends to introduce a similar system during 1984.

British Virgin Islands. The Government employed a service to analyse drugs of foreign origin.

Burma. The people of Burma were organized to take a more active role in the national campaign against drug abuse. The campaign is multi-disciplinary in character and also applies to psychotropic substances.

Cameroon. A new decree regulating poisonous substances was adoped.

Chile. The Ministry of Health established an Anti-Narcotic Drugs Committee and a consultative commission to implement a computerized system for drug abuse control.

Denmark. A Commission was constituted to evaluate and improve police work regarding narcotic drugs (The Drugs Commission of the Police).

Finland. A working group was set up by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health to examine matters which will be discussed at the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Haiti. Stricter control measures were introduced on the licit movement and sale of substances which seem to be abused by young people; sanctions will be applied to pharmacists who are found to have continued to disregard the new regulations.

Hungary. Gratsidin (R), which contains 25mg of phenmetrazine per dosage, unit has been taken off the market.

India. The Government of West Bengal reported that there was no ganja cultivation during 1983. The import into and export from India of preparations of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules I and II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances were prohibited, except under a system of import certificates and export authorizations.

Ireland. A special governmental task force on drug abuse was established to review the laws and arrangements in force.

Kuwait. A Narcotic Substances and Preparations Licensing Section was established during the year under review.

Luxembourg. National and international co-ordination was undertaken, including control visits to pharmacies and various related investigations.

Malaysia. The Anti-Narcotics Task Force in the National Security Council Prime Minister's Department is charged with the co-ordination and monitoring of all anti-narcotics activities and operations of the various implementing agencies, including non-governmental organizations. New regulations concern: sale of psychotropic substances only by authorized pharmacists; importation only by licensed importers and distributers; export of psychotropic substances to ASEAN Countries subject to an export authorization system.

Malta. An import authorization for psychotropic substances in Schedules II, III and IV is now granted by the Superintendant of Public Health only after an official form has been completed by importing wholesalers.

Nigeria. A permit is now required for importation of psychotropic substances and a further permit is required for customs clearance.

Oman. Import into or sale in the Sultanate of psychotropic substances in Schedules I and II has been prohibited.

Pakistan. The Joint Task Force has been reorganized, a Central Licensing Board has been organized in the Federal Health Ministry to consider the import of narcotic drugs required for medical purposes. A Federal Narcotics Law Enforcement Committee has been set up to strengthen supervision of law enforcement activities in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Interior is the Chairman of this Committee and the PNCB acts as secretariat. The Inspector-General of the Police of all the Provinces and officials of the Provincial Excise are its members. The import of glutethemide has been prohibited by the Government of Pakistan under the provision of art. 13 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Registered psychotropic substances are now available only on medical prescription.

Philippines. New regulations were issued for importation of drugs and exempted preparations. Procedures were established for reporting the loss of dangerous drugs.

Poland. The relevant authorities have prepared a draft law dealing with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Sweden. A governmental commission has drawn up proposals for more effective measures to combat drug abuse and illicit traffic. It has presented eleven reports.

Thailand. A Sub-Committee on Narcotics Law Drafting was set up by the Narcotics Control Board (NCB). The Sub-Committee is assigned to draft the Act for the Suppression of Drug Offenders so that more effective measures can be taken against offenders. These measures include: (1) preventive detention of major drug traffickers; (2) confiscation or forfeiture of assets of drugs traffickers; (3) legal provisions to deal with conspiracy to commit drug offences. The latter provides that any planning to commit an offence will be considered as an offence. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now trying to enact specific regulations regarding granting, withdrawal, or renewal of passports to prevent major drugs traffickers and other persons involved from escaping abroad.

Turkey. The General Directorate of Security has concluded the establishment of narcotics branches in 67 provinces and approximately 1000 police officers were specially trained for this purpose. The Customs also established narcotics units and were manned with specially trained personnel. The obligation of using special import permits was imposed. Pharmacies now collect prescriptions of preparations containing psychotropic substances. The record keeping obligation of manufacturers was enlarged to include wholesalers and retailers.

United States of America. The Drug Abuse Policy Office has continued its review of policies and practices regarding drug trafficking and drug abuse prevention.

Venezuela. A new regulation of the Ministry of Health was enacted prohibiting production, importation, storage, selling and use of methaqualone.

Yemen Arab Republic. A ministerial resolution has been issued to permit the circulation of narcotic drugs only under strict medical supervision and to exclude private pharmacies from dealing in narcotic drugs. Narcotic substances are available only in general hospitals.

IV. CONTROL

A. PRODUCTION

17. Licit cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium in 1983 was authorized by Bulgaria, India and Japan. In this context, these countries reported that the following number of licences had been issued to the categories of persons or institutions listed below:

	Bulgaria	India	Japan
(i) Co-operatives	3	-	-
(ii) Individual farmers	-	171,365	18
(iii) Others	1	6	8

18. Cultivators in Bulgaria, India and Japan are required to deliver their entire opium crop to a Government agency. Such delivery must take place immediately after the harvest in India, and within one month in Bulgaria and Japan. Payment is made through a bank in Bulgaria and Japan and in cash at the place of delivery in India. The time-lag between delivery and payment is one month in Bulgaria. In the case of India and Japan, payment is dependent on chemical analysis: India reported a 90 percent payment on delivery and 10 percent after such analysis; Japan reported payment only after analysis, which takes about half a month.

19. The following countries reported that cultivation of the opium poppy was permitted by law for (1) culinary purposes, (2) production of poppy straw, (3) decoration purposes.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Australia	x	x	
Austria	x		x
Bulgaria		x	
Burma		x	
Czechoslovakia	x		
Denmark	x		
Finland	x		
German Democratic Republic	x		x
Hungary	x	x	x
India	x		
Liechtenstein	x		
Netherlands	x		x
New Zealand	x		x
Poland	x		
Romania		x	
Spain		x	
Switzerland	x		
Turkey	x	x	
United Kingdom	x		x
Yugoslavia	x	x	

20. Licit cultivation of the cannabis plant for the production of cannabis was reported by Bangladesh, and by India for three state farms and 88 individual farmers. Licences describe the plots on which such cultivation is permitted. Cultivators are required to deliver their entire crop to a government agency: (a) immediately after the harvest in India and payment is made immediately in cash after weighing the crop either at the government treasuries or at the government manufacturing yards; (b) within two months after the harvest in Bangladesh and payment in cash is made immediately after delivery.

21. Rwanda reported that while cultivation of cannabis was permitted by law, no such cultivation had yet taken place. Licit cultivation of the cannabis plant for the production of fibres for use in the textile industry was reported by Romania.

22. Wild growth of the cannabis plant was reported by Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zambia.

23. Reported uses of this cannabis are "hempmaking" (Chile and Turkey); "smoking" (Cameroon, Montserrat, Mozambique, Rwanda, Thailand, Zambia); "consumption" (Colombia, Greece, Morocco, Mozambique); "decoration" (Pakistan); "illicit use" (Algeria, Ethiopia, Japan, Mozambique and South Africa); "illicit traffic" (Cameroon, Colombia, Greece, Honduras and Morocco); "illicit purposes" (New Zealand); "transformation" (Morocco).

24. The following countries reported that the cultivation of (1) the opium poppy, (2) the coca bush or (3) the cannabis plant was permitted by law for research purposes:

COUNTRY	1	2	3
Australia	x		
Austria	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x		
Burma	x		
Canada	x		x
Egypt	x		x
India	x		
Italy	x		
Japan	x	x	x
Liechtenstein	x	x	x
Malaysia	x		x
Netherlands		x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x
Peru		x	
Poland	x		
Republic of Korea	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x
Switzerland	x	x	x
Turkey	x		
United Kingdom	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x

Details on research actually carried out are as follows:

Opium poppy

Australia. Agronomic research associated with poppy straw production.

Bulgaria. Research on improved growing conditions, variety selection and increase in alkaloid content.

India. During the year under review, research work on various aspects of opium poppy cultivation was carried out to increase morphine content in opium latex, manage plant diseases in Papaver somniferum and improve agronomical practices.

Ireland. Research continues on the effect of growth retardants on alkaloid content.

Japan. Various agronomical, botanical and chemical research studies were carried out.

United States of America. Botanical study on Papaver somniferum.

Coca bush

United States of America. Botanical studies.

Cannabis

Ireland. The development of an identification test for use in forensic analysis.

Japan. (1) Development of cannabis identification methods; (2) metabolic study of cannabis in animals; (3) study of the effect of tetrahydrocannabinols on metabolism of catecholamine in animals' brains; (4) study on cannabis detection methods using scenting dogs.

United Kingdom. Research was conducted on (i) the constituents of cannabis and the analysis of the accumulation of THC in plants; (ii) the comparison of cannabinoid levels between seedlings and mature plants; (iii) the growth and spread of algae and fungi in water.

United States of America. Botanical, physiological and pharmacological studies.

B MANUFACTURE

25. The following countries and territories indicated that there was lawful manufacture of (1) narcotic drugs or their preparations, (2) psychotropic substances and (3) alkaloids from poppy straw:

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Argentina	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	
Bangladesh	x	x	
Belgium	x		
Brazil	x	x	
Bulgaria	x	x	
Burma	x	x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Canada	x	x	
Chile	x	x	
Colombia	x	x	
Cyprus	x	x	
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x
Denmark	x	x	
El Salvador	x		
Ethiopia		x	
Finland	x	x	
German Democratic Republic	x	x	
Ghana	x	x	
Guatemala	x	x	
Honduras		x	
Hong Kong	x	x	
Hungary	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	
India	x	x	
Iraq	x		
Ireland	x		
Italy	x	x	
Japan	x	x	
Macao		x	
Madagascar	x	x	
Malta		x	
Mexico	x		
Netherlands	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	
Nigeria	x 5/		
Norway	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	
Panama		x	
Peru	x	x	
Philippines	x	x	
Poland	x	x	x
Portugal	x		x
Republic of Korea	x	x	
Romania	x		x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3
Singapore	x	x	
South Africa	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	
Switzerland	x		
Thailand	x	x	
Tunisia	x	x	
Turkey	x		x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	
Venezuela	x		
Yugoslavia	x		x

26. The following countries and territories reported that manufacture of narcotic drugs or their preparations was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place;
(3) manufacturers are required to obtain periodical permits;
(4) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(6) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bangladesh	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x			x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x			x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x		x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia	x			x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x		x	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x		x	x	x
Hungary	x	x		x	x	x
Iceland	x			x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x		x	x	x
Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x		x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x		x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x
Venezuela	x		x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x		x	x	x

27. The following countries and territories reported that manufacture of psychotropic substances was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place;
(3) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(4) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5
Argentina			x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x			
Bangladesh	x		x	x	x
Belgium	x 6/	x	x	x	x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x		x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x		x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia	x		x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x		x	x	x
Iceland	x		x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x	x	x
Macao	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x
Panama	x		x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x

C. DOMESTIC TRADE

28. Among those countries and territories reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of narcotic drugs, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of narcotic drugs by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) steps were taken to prevent the accumulation of quantities of narcotic drugs in the possession of wholesalers and retailers in excess of normal business requirements;
(5) wholesalers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(6) retailers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(7) prescription was a requirement for the supply or dispensation of narcotic drugs to individuals;
(8) the use of official forms issued in the form of counterfoil books was required for the prescription of narcotic drugs;
(9) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahrain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bangladesh	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Virgin Islands	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Cameroon	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Cayman Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Christmas Island			x				x		x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands			x				x		x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x			x	x	x	
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Denmark	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Djibouti	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)							x		x
Fiji	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Hong Kong	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Iceland	x	x		x	x	x	x		
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x		x	x		x		
Italy	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Japan	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Liechtenstein	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Luxembourg	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Macao	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Madagascar	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mauritius	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Mexico	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Monaco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montserrat	x	x					x		
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mozambique							x		
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Netherlands Antilles	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Norfolk Island	x	x	x			x	x		x
Norway	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Oman	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Pakistan	x	x	x				x		x
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x	x					x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x		x		
South Africa	x	x	x		x		x		x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
St. Helena	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Sweden	x	x			x		x		
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turks and Caicos Islands	x	x	x				x		x
Tuvalu							x		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom	x	x	x 7/	x	x	x	x		x
United Sates of America	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yemen Arab Republic							x	x	
Yugoslavia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Zambia	x	x	x	x	x		x		

29. The following countries and territories reported that there were some restrictions imposed upon the prescribing or dispensing of narcotic drugs to individuals:

Algeria. No treatment may be longer than seven days.

Argentina. Daily doses are controlled and drugs are dispensed for a maximum of 10 days only.

Australia. Narcotic drugs may only be prescribed to non-addicts for a period of up to two months, unless approved by the State Health authority. Addicts may only be supplied for a certain period with the approval of the State Health authority. All prescriptions for narcotics are only valid for six months with a maximum of three refills.

Bahrain. Licenced by the Ministry of Health.

Barbados. A narcotic drug or preparation shall not be supplied on any one prescription more than once unless it so specifies and directs the number of times (not exceeding three) and intervals at which it may be supplied.

Belgium. The doctor can be asked to justify a prescription to the provincial medical commission.

Brazil. Prior or subsequent verification of prescriptions by the State Health authority.

Bulgaria. The drugs are prescribed by doctors on special counterfoil books. The quantities dispensed are limited and there are no refills.

Burma. The dispensing of narcotic drugs to individuals is only done in hospitals.

Cameroon. Treatment is limited to seven days. Use of official forms, issued in the form of counterfoil books, is required.

Canada. Methadone prescribing is limited to physicians authorized by the Department of National Health and Welfare. This Department also has the authority to restrict the distribution of drugs to prescriptions or orders issued by health professionals.

Cayman Islands. Prescription for narcotic drugs can only be issued by an authorized general medical practitioner.

Chile. Prescriptions can only be dispensed on a one-time basis.

Costa Rica. Prescriptions can only be issued by authorized medical doctors and dosages should not be larger than the official dosage for 72 hours.

Cyprus. In addition to a medical prescription a licence issued by the Minister of Health is required in the case of repeated use.

Czechoslovakia. Binding provision No. 21/1975 requires proportionate prescribing of narcotic drugs for effective treatment of the immediate ailment. A medical prescription cannot be used again.

Denmark. Prescriptions are valid for one delivery only. The amount and strength of the narcotic preparation must be written both in numbers and letters.

Djibouti. Prescriptions are valid only for seven days and there are no refills.

Egypt. The law established the usage of official forms indicating the name and address of the doctor treating the patient, the patient's name, the drugs being taken, the quantity and the date of prescription.

El Salvador. Prescriptions are dispensed once only and are retained by the dispensing authority, they are only valid for 48 hours.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Narcotics prescribed only by medical practitioners and stocks held by medical department.

Fiji. Prescriptions cannot be refilled. A limited supply in any one week is allowed.

Finland. Prescriptions may not be refilled. The substances may be prescribed by using official forms issued in the form of counterfoil books.

French Polynesia. The quantities delivered are limited to seven days of treatment. No renewal of the prescription, except for pomades or liniments.

German Democratic Republic. Only authorized narcotic drugs may be prescribed; their quantity is limited. Prescriptions for narcotic drugs shall be valid for five days; they may not be refilled.

Greece. There is a limit fixed for the largest quantity that may be prescribed and dispensed. The prescription is kept by the pharmacist for a period of three years.

Guatemala. Prescriptions may be issued or authorized by the General Director of Health Services specifically for the Central Department of Drugs. They cannot be used more than once and are not valid for more than 24 hours.

Guyana. Refilled prescriptions must be retained on premises for two years from date of last dispensing for inspection by drug inspectors.

Honduras. The Medical Association of Honduras has been authorized to use a special counterfoil book. Certain products, such as pethidine, can only be prescribed in a limited quantity for each prescription.

Hong Kong. A drug may not be supplied before the date specified on the prescription. A prescription for dangerous drugs may expressly state that it may, subject to a lapse of an interval or intervals specified in the prescription, be dispensed a second or third time.

Hungary. Only a quantity for 10 days may be prescribed. The prescriptions are kept by the pharmacist. In case of prolongation the prescriptions must be approved by the competent authority.

Iceland. The quantity of certain drugs to be dispensed at any one time is limited .

Iraq. Prescription of narcotics for a long duration in the case of specific and incurable disease can only be supplied on the recommendation of at least three doctors and subject to approval by the Ministry of Health.

Ireland. Prescriptions are limited to one month, and cannot be refilled. A prescription may, however, be dispensed in instalments where the prescriber so indicates; in that case the period of validity is limited to three months.

Italy. Every prescription must be limited to only one preparation and to a dosage for therapeutical treatment of not more than eight days.

Ivory Coast. Dispensed quantity is limited to seven days of treatment. Prescriptions may not be refilled.

Japan. Only medical practitioners specially licensed to prescribe or administer narcotic drugs may do so, and they may do so only for the medical treatment of disease. They must not administer, supply or prescribe them in order to alleviate the symtoms of addiction or for the treatment of addiction.

Kuwait. No refill of prescriptions is allowed.

Liechtenstein. Prescription are valid only once.

Luxembourg. The quantity delivered is limited to a seven-day supply. No renewal is allowed without an indication by the doctor.

Madagascar. Prescriptions may not be refilled.

Malaysia. Prescriptions are not supplied more than once unless specific intervals are expressly stated.

Malta. Prescriptions can only be dispensed up to a maximum of three times if so required by the prescribing doctor. In the case of addicts, general practitioners are guided by the recommendation of a consultant.

Mauritius. Prescriptions must be presented for dispensing not later than seven days after the date shown on the prescription.

Mexico. The quantity dispensed for narcotics is limited and prescriptions are valid only once.

Morocco. There is a prohibition for doctors to prescribe and for pharmacists to dispense prescriptions for a duration of more than seven days.

Netherlands. Prescriptions must be filled within a specific time.

Netherlands Antilles. A prescription may be refilled only if expressly so indicated on the prescription.

New Zealand. Medical practitioners may not prescribe or supply drugs for the treatment of any drug dependency unless specifically authorized by the Minister of Health.

Norfolk Island. Prescriptions shall be dispensed by hospital pharmacists and registered parmacists. Records must be kept of quantities dispensed and recipients.

Norway. Prescriptions can only be used once.

Panama. Drugs to be injected are only dispensed in a quantity sufficient for a 48-hour duration and the prescription is only valid for 48 hours after issuance. Prescriptions cannot be refilled.

Peru. Narcotic drugs are prescribed for therapeutical needs only for 24 hours. The quantity dispensed is limited.

Philippines. Physicians duly licensed to prescribe narcotic drugs are prohibited to stockpile them, and prescriptions are for specific individual patients. Quantities of narcotic drugs prescribed are limited.

Poland. The amount of narcotic prescribed on one form cannot exceed 10 maximum daily dosages of a particular drug. A prescription for a narcotic drug is valid during 14 days. The prescription cannot be refilled.

Portugal. Each prescription is only valid for one delivery and is to be kept in the pharmacy for two years.

Romania. The quantities dispensed are limited and prescriptions cannot be refilled.

Rwanda. A prescription is valid only once and for five days.

Singapore. The quantities prescribed must be written in words and figures. A prescription is valid for 30 days only, and there is no refilling.

South Africa. Only written prescriptions are valid and only for 30 days from date of issue. No refills are allowed. The quantity must be stated in figures and words.

Spain. Use of a prescription from a special counterfoil book is required in cases of continuous treatment. In cases of restricted treatment, the prescription is kept by the pharmacist and is not used again.

Sweden. The prescriptions are kept in pharmacies for three years. They must not be refilled. Telephone prescriptions must not exceed five simple doses. The prescribers have to be assured of the identity of the person for whom the prescription is valid.

Switzerland. A prescription is valid only once.

Thailand. Preparations containing narcotics in Schedule II may only be dispensed by the prescribing doctor. Preparations in Schedule III are dispensed only by pharmacists.

Togo. The quantity to be dispensed may not exceed an amount sufficient for seven days. The original of the prescription is retained by the pharmacist.

Tunisia. Quantities dispensed are limited by the fact that the pharmacist retains the prescription.

Turkey. The quantity dispensed in one prescription cannot be refilled. The prescription is kept for five years for inspection purposes.

Turks and Caicos Islands. At present only the Government health service and one private clinic hold stocks of narcotics for medical use.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Patients are assigned to specific pharmacies. The amount of a prescribed narcotic drug in any one prescription is limited. The prescription remains at the pharmacy and is controlled by the Standing Committee on Drug Control and by the Chief Directorate of Pharmacies of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

United Kingdom. Prescriptions must be indelible, and in the handwriting of and signed and dated by the persons issuing them. They must specify the dose to be taken and the quantity of drug to be supplied. Prescriptions must be issued by a person resident in the United Kingdom. In addition, the person dispensing the drug must be satisfied that the signature authorizing the prescription is genuine.

United States of America. Prescriptions for substances in the Controlled Substances Act Schedule II cannot be refilled. For Schedules III and IV of CSA, prescriptions either cannot be refilled or cannot be refilled more than six months after issuance; if refills are authorized, the prescription may be refilled no more than five times. For Schedule V of CSA, prescriptions may not be necessary if they are not required by state or local laws; in such cases, other requirements are imposed such as a minimum age for the purchaser (usually 18), maximum amounts which can be dispensed and a special record of such purchases.

Venezuela. When prescribing medication, doctors must not exceed dosages established for 48 hours. The prescription cannot be refilled.

Yemen Arab Republic. Narcotic drugs are only prescribed by physicians in hospitals.

30. Among those countries and territories reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of psychotropic substances, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of psychotropic substances by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) prescription requirements were applicable to substances in Schedules II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention;
(5) records were required to be kept on the distribution of psychotropic substances;
(6) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahrain	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bangladesh	x	x				x
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Virgin Islands					x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cameroon	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cayman Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x
Christmas Island			x	x	x	x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands			x	x		x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Denmark	x	x		x	x	x
Djibouti	x	x	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x	x	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)				x	x	x
Fiji	x	x		x	x	
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x
French Polynesia	x	x	x	x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x		x	x	
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x	x	x	x	
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	x	x	x	
India	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x		x	x	
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x		x	x	x
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	
Luxembourg	x	x	x 8/	x	x	
Macao	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x		x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritius	x	x		x	x	
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x
Monaco	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montserrat	x	x				
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mozambique	x	x				
Netherlands	x 9/	x 9/	x 9/	x	x	x 9/
Netherlands Antilles	x	x	x	x	x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4	5	6
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norfolk Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x		x	x	x
Oman	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x	x	x	x 10/	x
Rwanda	x	x		x		x
Singapore	x	x	x	x	x	
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x		x
St. Helena	x	x		x		x
Sweden	x	x		x	x	
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x		x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turks and Caicos Islands	x	x	x		x	
Tuvalu				x	x	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x7/	x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x11/	x
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yemen Arab Republic	x	x	x	x	x	
Yugoslavia	x	x	x			
Zambia	x	x	x	x	x	

D. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

31. The system of control of narcotic drugs based on import certificates and export authorizations was applied in all countries and territories reporting, except Tonga and the Maldives.

32. In connection with the application of this control system there were some difficulties encountered during 1983. Belgium reported that several countries did not return the endorsement within a reasonable time. Cameroon reported that there were considerable delays in return of documents. The German Democratic Republic reported that no export authorizations were received from one neighbouring country. Malta reported that in some cases licences to export were transmitted to them within the appropriate quarter, while the drugs in question were not dispached to arrive in Malta within that quarter. Nigeria reported that there were cases of falsification of documents for the importation of narcotics. Spain reported that copies of export authorizations were still sometimes returned without the proper endorsements. Switzerland reported cases where forged import authorizations for foreign countries were being utilized. The United Kingdom reported failure by many parties to return duplicates of export licences. The United States of America reported that the use of falsified importation documents to facilitate diversion of controlled substances was a growing international problem: in 1983, there had been several instances of attempted purchase of narcotic and psychotropic drugs listed in CSA Schedule II from an United States company for export, through presentation of false documents. Zambia reported delays in the return of endorsed certificates from importers.

33. Article 31 of the 1961 Convention requires that import certificates or export authorizations for narcotic drugs state the international non-proprietary name proposed or recommended by the World Health Organization. In 1983, this was not reported to be a requirement in Bangladesh, Belgium, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Panama, Rwanda, St. Helena, Tonga, Turkey and Tuvalu. Of the foregoing, Bangladesh, Belgium, Ethiopia, Luxembourg, Panama, Tonga and Turkey are Parties to the 1961 Convention.

34. The right to export or import certain narcotic drugs was exercised by an organization in Algeria, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Burma, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Fiji, French Polynesia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Macao, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, St. Helena, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

35. Individuals or private enterprises were licensed to import or export certain narcotic drugs in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, French Polynesia, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Montserrat, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turks and Caicos Islands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

36. Among countries and territories reporting a control system applied to the import and export of psychotropic substances listed in the schedules of the 1971 Convention, the form such control took varied according to the following table:

(1) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule I;
(2) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II;
(3) a system of declarations for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule III;
(4) a special control for psychotropic substances listed in Schedule IV.

It must be borne in mind that the absence of any indication of a control system in the following table may be due to the fact that import and export are prohibited. This is especially true with respect to substances in Schedule I.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Algeria		x	x	
Argentina	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x		
Bahrain	x	x	x	x
Barbados	x			
Belgium	x	x		
Brazil	x	x	x	x
British Virgin Islands	x	x		
Bulgaria		x	x	x
Cameroon	x	x	x	
Canada	x 12/	x	x 13/	x 14/
Cayman Islands	x	x	x	x
Chile	x	x	x	x
Christmas Island	x	x	x	x
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	x	x	x	x
Colombia	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x			x
Denmark	x	x	x	x
Djibouti			x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x
El Salvador			x	x
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	x	x	x	
Finland	x	x	x	
French Polynesia		x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x
Guyana		x	x	x
Haiti	x	x	x	x
Honduras	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x	x	x	
Iceland	x	x		
India	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	
Ireland	x	x		
Italy	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x
Kuwait		x	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x		
Macao	x	x	x	x
Madagascar		x	x	
Malaysia	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x
Mauritius		x	x	x
Mexico	x	x		x
Monaco	x	x	x	
Morocco	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	x	x		x 15/
Netherlands Antilles	x	x		
New Zealand	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x	x
Norfolk Island	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x
Oman			x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	
Panama		x	x	x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2	3	4
Peru	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x	x	x
Romania	x	x		
Rwanda	x	x	x	
Singapore	x	x	x	x
South Africa	x	x	x	
Spain	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	
Thailand	x	x	x	
Togo	x	x	x	
Tunisia	x	x	x	
Turkey	x	x	x	x
Turks and Caicos Islands	x	x	x	x
Tuvalu	x	x	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x		
United States of America	x	x	x	x
Venezuela		x	x	x
Yemen Arab Republic	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x
Zambia	x	x	x	x

37. Some difficulties have been reported in connection with the system of import and export control referred to in paragraph 36. Colombia reported lack of reciprocity on the part of exporting countries to make control measures more effective. Djibouti reported some problems with gifts and international aid entering the country without an import certificate (Schedule IV substances).

E. CARRIAGE IN FIRST-AID KITS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

38. Carriage of limited amounts of narcotic drugs (ND) or psychotropic substances (PS) in first-aid kits in international traffic is permitted without prior authorization in some countries or territories and prohibited in others. The following table sets forth the situation with respect to such carriage as reported in annual reports for the year 1983.

PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Algeria		x		
Argentina	x		x	
Australia	x		x	
Austria	x		x	
Bahrain	x		x	
Bangladesh		x		x
Barbados	x		x	
Belgium	x		x	
Brazil		x		x
British Virgin Islands	x		x	
Bulgaria	x		x	
Burma	x		x	
Cameroon		x		x
Canada	x		x	
Cayman Islands	x		x	
Chile		x		x
Colombia		x	x	
Costa Rica		x		x
Cyprus	x		x	
Czechoslovakia		x		x
Denmark	x		x	
Djibouti	x		x 16/	
Egypt		x		x
El Salvador		x		x
Ethiopia		x		x
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)		x		x

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Fiji		x		
Finland	x		x	
French Polynesia		x		x
German Democratic Republic	x		x	
Ghana	x		x	
Greece		x		x
Guatemala	x		x	
Guyana		x		x
Haiti		x		x
Honduras	x		x	
Hong Kong	x		x	
Hungary	x		x	
Iceland	x		x	
India	x		x	
Iraq	x		x	
Ireland	x		x	
Italy		x		x
Ivory Coast		x		x
Japan		x		x
Liechtenstein	x			
Luxembourg		x		x
Macao		x		x
Madagascar		x		x
Malaysia	x		x	
Malta	x		x	
Mauritius	x		x	
Mexico		x		x
Montserrat	x		x	
Mozambique		x		x
Netherlands	x			
Netherlands Antilles	x		x	
New Zealand	x		x	
Nigeria		x		x
Norway	x		x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Pakistan		x		x
Panama		x		x
Peru		x		x
Philippines		x		x
Poland		x	x	
Portugal		x		x
Republic of Korea		x	x	
Romania		x		x17/
Rwanda		x		x
Singapore	x		x	
South Africa	x 18/		x	
Spain	x		x	
St. Helena	x		x	
Sweden	x		x	
Switzerland	x			
Thailand	x		x	
Togo		x		x
Tonga		x		x
Tunisia	x		x	
Turkey		x	x	
Turks and Caicos Islands	x		x	
Tuvalu	x		x	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x		x	
United Kingdom	x 19/	x 20/	x 19/	x 20/
United States of America	x		x	
Venezuela		x		x
Yemen Arab Republic		x		x
Yugoslavia	x		x	
Zambia		x		x

V. PROHIBITIONS

39. The following countries have reported that certain new prohibitions were enacted during 1983 with respect to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

German Democratic Republic. The medical use of pentazocine was prohibited. Papaver bracteatum may only be used in the case of scientific research. As for psychotropic substances, eticyclidine, phencyclidine, rolicyclidine and tenocyclidine were prohibited. The medical use of methaqualone was restricted.

Haiti. Use of methaqualone was forbidden.

Montserrat. Importation of hydromorphone and of amphetamine was forbidden.

Venezuela. Importation, use and possession of methaqualone were forbidden.

VI. LEGAL AND SOCIAL MEASURES

40. All reporting countries stated that drug cases are in general dealt with by ordinary courts with the exception of Iceland, Iraq and Italy (not for penal cases).

41. Special courts or special chambers of ordinary courts for handling certain drug cases were reported by Australia, Belgium (but only in a few of the largest jurisdictions), Burma, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Italy (for civil but not criminal matters), Netherlands (special juvenile courts), Pakistan (cases are tried by military courts), Philippines, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.

42. Moreover, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, the United States of America and Venezuela reported other special institutions handling drug cases involving juveniles.

43. The following countries and territories reported that the law provides that drug abusers shall undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation or social reintegration:

(1) as an alternative to conviction or punishment;
(2) in addition to conviction or punishment.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Algeria	x	
Argentina		x
Australia	x	x
Austria	x	x
Bahrain	x	x
Belgium	x	x
Brazil	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x
Burma	x	x
Cayman Islands	x	x
Chile	x	
Colombia		x
Costa Rica		x
Czechoslovakia	x	x
Denmark	x	x
Djibouti	x	
Egypt	x	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	x	
Fiji		x
French Polynesia	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x	x
Ghana		x
Greece	x	x
Haiti		x
Honduras	x	x
Hong Kong	x	x
Ireland	x	
Liechtenstein	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x
Macao	x	x
Malaysia	x	x
Malta	x	
Mauritius		x
Mexico		x
Morocco	x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Netherlands	x	x
Netherlands Antilles		x
Norway	x	x
Oman	x	x
Panama		x
Peru	x	
Philippines	x	x
Poland	x	x
Portugal	x	x
Republic of Korea	x	x
Romania	x	
Singapore	x	x
South Africa	x	x
Spain	x	x
Sweden	x	x
Switzerland	x	x
Thailand	x	
Togo		x
Tunisia		x
Turkey	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		x
United States of America	x	x
Yugoslavia		x

44. Italy reported that there were no penal laws permitting abusers of drugs to undergo treatment in lieu of conviction or punishment or in addition thereto. In the course of the criminal trial, however, the defendant who was acquitted for possession of small quantities of narcotics or psychotropic substances, was directed to a hospital or ambulatory care centre for detoxification and rehabilitation. If the person refused to undergo therapeutic and rehabilitative treatment, the medical institution notified the judicial authorities for civil adjudication of certain drug cases. The United Kingdom stated there are no compulsory provisions but offenders may be referred to drug rehabilitation hostels, or other agencies, in the course of a probation or supervision order or after release from custody.

45. With regard to the aforementioned provisions, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia reported that the courts did order such measures during the year under review.

46. Apart from such provisions, various countries and territories reported that there were other means of handling drug offenders outside the court system, some of which are reported below as being of possible interest to the international community:

Argentina. The National Centre of Social Re-education has been established to handle cases of drug abuse.

Australia. Very young offenders were dealt with by Juvenile Aid Panels. The system used in Australia provides for voluntary admission, treatment for the first offender and counselling as a condition of bond.

Austria. Probation services offered guidance for addicts and persons at risk and helped in social reintegration. There were special contact centres for juveniles; furthermore, many non-governmental organizations also dealt with the rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers.

Bangladesh. Departmental action was taken, such as imposing a fine.

Barbados. In certain cases, juveniles are referred to the Juvenile Liaison Scheme.

Belgium. Foreign drug traffickers may be expelled from the country. On the other hand, drug abusers (and even small traffickers) can be submitted to probation with suspension of the judgement or the execution of the sentence. In such a case, the abuser comes under the supervision of a probationary assistant.

Brazil. Medical treatment was provided for the recovery of the addict.

Bulgaria. Unspecified measures were being taken by the Ministry of the Interior as well as the Academy of Medicine of the Ministry of Health.

Chile. The Ministry of Health maintained specialized treatment establishments. Private clinics also provided treatment.

Colombia. Centers for the care of drug dependents were located in several cities across the country.

Denmark. Social services for children and teen-agers were provided.

Egypt. Measures were taken to ensure the confiscation of property of certain dangerous traffickers. A register of suspect persons was kept. Anyone who had repeatedly been prosecuted or who had acquired a reputation of being involved in crime related to illicit traffic would be treated as a suspect.

Finland. Services of the municipal welfare offices, among others, were to provide instruction, supportive care, supervision and guidance in an appropriate care institution.

French Polynesia. Foreign offenders may be expelled from the territory by the administrative authorities.

German Democratic Republic. Other means of handling drug offenders were fines, disciplinary measures or prohibition from handling narcotic drugs.

Honduras. Abusers may be sent for rehabilitative treatment to some specialized centres.

Hong Kong. Drug offenders may be placed on probation or may be sent to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Drug addicts may also voluntarily attend such a centre.

Italy. Certain measures of an administrative nature may lead to the destruction of confiscated drugs or the repeal of the authorization to produce or manufacture drugs.

Macao. Voluntary internment in the Government hospital may be requested.

Madagascar. Concerning repression of traffic in cannabis, the court shall decree confiscation of the vehicle or closure of the premises used by the trafficker.

Malaysia. Drug traffickers may be held in preventive detention centres for a period of two years.

Mexico. Treatment of abusers was given in the Health Centres and Psychiatric Hospitals of the Secretariat for Health and Social Work, and in the Centres of Juvenile Integration.

Monaco. Offenders may be refused permission to enter or may be expelled from the Principality.

Montserrat. Non-national offenders are deported.

Netherlands. Measures of treatment may be ordered as an alternative to prosecution.

Norway. Drug abusers may be sent for treatment to special psychiatric institutions.

Panama. Treatment was given in hospitals and psychiatric wards.

Peru. Decree Law No. 22095 of Chapter III of the Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts Act provides for medical treatment and social rehabilitation. Special services have been created for rehabilitation and treatment of drug dependants.

Philippines. Drug abusers who voluntarily submit to the proper authorities, without court orders, are provided treatment and rehabilitation services.

Republic of Korea. Re-education and rehabilitation schemes existed for drug offenders. Records of convictions were kept by the authorities.

Singapore. The Director of the Central Narcotics Bureau was empowered to send drug abusers for treatment in an approved institution for an initial period of up to six months. The law provides for a maximum period of three years of treatment and rehabilitation, subject to review every six months.

South Africa. Wherever possible drug abusers are treated in the community, in clinics and hospitals, without using court procedures.

Spain. Centres for public or private assistance which are financed by various sources were established.

Sweden. In the case of lesser offences, the prosecutor may order summary punishment for the offence if the defendant pleaded guilty and a fine was considered sufficient punishment.

Switzerland. Administrative measures in the field of social security were reported.

Togo. A centre was established to educate and socially reintegrate minors.

Tunisia. Administrative surveillance and closing of the premises.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The authorities of the Ministry of the Interior imposed monetary fines in cases of illegal production.

United States of America. The National Institute of Drug Abuse established a nationwide treatment programme.

Venezuela. Centres for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

47. A government authority which helps persons convicted of drug offences to reintegrate into society was reported by Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

48. The following countries and territories reported that the law makes provisions for prosecutions or punishment of drug offences committed outside the national territory by (1) nationals or (2) foreigners:

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Argentina	x	x
Austria	x	x
Belgium	x	x 21/
Bulgaria	x	x 22/

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Cameroon	x	x
Canada	x	x
Colombia	x	x
Cyprus	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x
Denmark	x	x
Egypt	x23/	x23/
Finland	x	x
French Polynesia	x	
German Democratic Republic	x	x
Ghana	x	
Greece	x	
Hungary	x	x
Iraq	x	
Ireland	x	x
Italy	x	
Ivory Coast	x	
Liechtenstein	x	
Maldives	x	x
Monaco	x	x
Morocco	x	x
Netherlands	x	
Netherlands Antilles	x	
Norway	x	x
Oman	x	x
Panama	x	
Peru	x	
Poland	x	
Romania	x	x
Singapore	x	
Spain	x	x
Sweden	x	x
Switzerland	x	x
Togo	x	
Tunisia	x	

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	1	2
Turkey	x	x
Turks and Caicos Islands	x	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x
United States of America	x	x
Yugoslavia	x	x

The United Kingdom replied in the negative but reported that it is, however, an offence under United Kingdom law for a person in the United Kingdom to assist in or induce the commission in any place outside the United Kingdom of an offence punishable under the provisions of a corresponding law in force in that place. Thailand also replied in the negative, but reported that the Opium Act BE 2472 of 1929 stipulates that any person residing in Thailand and engaged in opium traffic in a foreign country where this offence is contrary to the legislation relating to opium, shall be punishable in Thailand.

49. A provision of the law to expunge the record of a conviction for a criminal drug offence after a given period of time is reported in Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, French Polynesia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Venezuela. The United Kingdom reported that the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 protects those convicted of less serious offences from certain forms of discrimination, if they are not convicted again during a certain period.

50. The following legal or social measures, put into effect during the year under review in the countries and territories listed below, may be of special interest to the international community:

Barbados. The law relative to possession of cocaine, LSD, heroin and other dangerous drugs came into effect in 1983.

Burma. The Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Law 1974, chapter XII, section 14D, was amended by Pyithu Hluttaw Law No.1 of 1983. The first group of ex-drug addicts who graduated from Wettigan Institute were given an after-care probation service of one year by voluntary social workers under the supervision of a chief.

Colombia. A resolution stipulates the seizure of planes and closing of landing stripes used in the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs.

Djibouti. It is optional for penal tribunals to impose interdiction of residence as a complementary punishment.

Hong Kong. A new addiction treatment centre was opened in November 1983. It operates a compulsory in-patient treatment programme for addicts under 21 years of age who have been given a custodial sentence for committing a criminal offence. After-care service is also provided.

Italy. Contracts were concluded providing that public bodies competent in therapeutic treatment and rehabilitation would lend their aid to penal establishments in the various administrative jurisdictions. Social health workers developed a liaison between the prison and the administrative jurisdiction in the interest of rehabilitating addicts that were released from prison.

Japan. The campaign against stimulant abuse which was begun in 1981 was continued during the year under review.

Malaysia. There is a mandatory death sentence for traffickers. The amount of narcotic drugs in a person's possession which when seized creates a presumption of trafficking has been lowered (e.g. 15 g of heroin/morphine or 1 kg of opium). The period of rehabilitation has been increased from six months to two years.

Mauritius. The Government has the intention of reinforcing existing legislation so that drug-related offences will be punished more severely.

Mexico. The publicity campaign already begun was continued to prevent drug abuse and to ensure that drug abusers would present themselves for rehabilitation to health centres, psychiatric hospitals and to centres for juvenile integration.

Netherlands. A new bill was sent to Parliament that would enable prosecution of foreigners who organize or assist with the organization from abroad of drug-trafficking in the Netherlands.

Nigeria. More Juvenile Courts were established in the states of the Federation and there is a display of anti-drug propaganda, especially in hospitals.

Pakistan. Amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 increased a range of penalties for drug-related offences and the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) (Amendment) Order 1983 also increased penalties.

Peru. Law No. 23689 of 11 October 1983 provides that offenders convicted of illicit drug trafficking cannot be given conditional sentences or special exit permits, work outside the prison or have their sentences reduced by working.

Portugal. Law decree 430/83 defines new penalties or modifies the existing ones regarding the consumption of and the illicit traffic in drugs.

South Africa. An experimental marihuana information school has been instituted similar to the Alcohol Safety School. Programmes on prevention, early identification and treatment of drug abuse, were substantially increased in the South African Defence Force. Draft legislation revising present laws has been submitted for probable promulgation in 1984.

Sweden. Since 1 July 1983, the law explicitly forbids anyone unlawfully and intentionally to provide, package, carry or keep drugs, or to act as an agent between seller and customer or similar proceedings. The new provisions also punish such activities through gross negligence.

Thailand. Seized drugs, in cases where final court judgement had been passed, were destroyed by burning on 15 December 1983 by the Fire Brigade Division.

Togo. Reinforcement of measures aimed at uncovering drug traffickers was undertaken.

Turkey. New regulations encourage intelligence information by increasing the amount of reward given to the informer or to the arresting officer and ensure a co-ordination mechanism within the Government on all aspects of the drug problem.

Turks and Caicos Islands. A "Hearts and Minds Education Training Programme" has been organized.

Notes

1/ ST/LEG/SER.E/2 and ST/LEG/SER.E/2/Add.1

2/ Reporting countries or territories which did not answer this question for 1983, but did in the report for 1981 or 1982.

3/ Foreigners only.

4/ Nationals only.

5/ Exempt preparations only.

6/ Only for substances in Schedules I and II.

7/ Does not apply to retailers.

8/ Applies only to Schedule II.

9/ Substances in Schedule I.

10/ Substances in Schedule II.

11/ All transfers of CSA Schedule I and II drugs are made pursuant to official order forms.

12/ All substances in Schedule I except mescaline require import/export permits.

13/ All substances in Schedule III except glutethimide require import/export permits.

14/ Only for amfepramone, b-bital, methylphenobarbital, phenobarbital, benzphetamine and phendimetrazir

15/ Only for amfepramon, benzphetamine, phendimetrazine, phentermine and pipradrol.

16/ Substances in schedules III and IV.

17/ Substances in Schedule II

18/ Prior authorization is needed for South African based ships and aircraft.

19/ Applies to ships.

20/ Applies to aircraft.

21/ Foreign co-conspirators or accomplices in a crime committed by a Belgian may be prosecuted either with the Belgian defendant or after the Belgian's sentence.

22/ Applies to foreigners only if there are international agreements.

23/ Provided they are the instigators or associated with such acts committed entirely or partially in Egyptian territory.